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Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR INTERCHANGEABLE CONICAL GROUND-GLASS JOINTS

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG NEW DELHI 110002

Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR INTERCHANGEABLE CONICAL **GROUND-GLASS JOINTS**

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^{*}Dr S. R. Lele was succeeded by Miss A. M. Mani, Director (Instruments), India Meteorological Department, Poona after the finalization of draft.

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(Continued from page 1)

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Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR INTERCHANGEABLE CONICAL GROUND-GLASS JOINTS

0. FOREWORD

- 0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 27 May 1969, after the draft finalized by the Laboratory Glassware and Related Apparatus Sectional Committee had been approved by the Chemical Division Council.
- 0.2 To ensure interchangeability between conical ground-glass joints, irrespective of where they are made, the Sectional Committee responsible for the preparation of this standard felt that it is necessary that their requirements such as taper, large end diameter, length of ground zone and surface finish, including appropriate tolerances, be adequately specified. This has been met by adopting details of dimensions provided in ISO/R 383-1964 'Interchangeable conical ground-glass joints', prepared by the International Organization for Standardization. For this reason, the nominal dimensions are based on joints already widely used in many countries. The series of large end diameters represents the nearest acceptable compromise to the R 40/3 series of preferred numbers (5, 7.5,.....100) laid down in ISO/R 3-1953 'Preferred numbers—series of preferred numbers'* prepared by the International Organization for Standardization.
- 0.3 With a view to allowing a rapid checking of the essential dimensions a gauging system has been prescribed in this standard. A leakage test has also been prescribed to ascertain suitability of the joints.
- **0.4** This standard contains clause **6.2** which provides for agreement between the purchaser and the supplier.
- 0.5 For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard has been complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS:2-1960†. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for interchangeable conical ground-glass joints.

^{*}Substantially corresponds to IS: 1076 - 1957 Preferred numbers.

[†]Rules for rounding off numerical values (revised).

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2. TERMINOLOGY

- 2.1 For the purpose of this standard the definitions given in IS: 1382-1961* in addition to the following shall apply.
- 2.1.1 Cone and Socket—The term 'cone' (male part of the joint) signifies the part which is inserted, and the term 'socket' (female part of the joint) signifies the part of the joint into which the cone is inserted.
 - 2.1.2 Components cone or socket of a joint.

3. SIZE DESIGNATION

3.1 In this specification, the size designation of the joint is expressed by the large end diameter of the ground zone rounded off in millimetres and the length of the ground zone in millimetres separated by an oblique or horizontal stroke, for example, 19/26 or $\frac{19}{26}$.

4. REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Taper — The cones and sockets of the joints shall be made to have a taper of 1 increment on diameter for 10 increments on axial length with a tolerance ± 0.006 on the diameter increment, that is, a taper of 1.00 ± 0.006 in 10.

4.2 Dimensions

- 4.2.1 Large End Diameters Conical ground-glass joints shall have the following nominal large end diameters:
 - 5, 7.5, 10, 12.5, 14.5, 18.8, 21.5, 24, 29.2, 34.5, 40, 45, 50, 60, 71, 85 and 100 mm.
- **4.2.2** Length of the Ground Zone There shall be 4 series of joints, namely, k_2 , k_4 , k_6 , and k_8 , as given in Table 1.
- **4.2.3** Tolerances on Diameter and Length The diameter and length of the ground zone of a component shall be such that when tested in accordance with the method prescribed in Appendix A using the appropriate gauge and with its axis in the plane of the dimensional frame shown in Fig. 1, it fits in such a way that the upper and lower edges of the ground surface fall within the zones of height h_1 and h_2 respectively; the values of d, l, h_1 and h_2 for gauges for any particular joint size being taken from Table 2.

Note — For special purposes, the ground surface may extend beyond these limits provided the zone of length (l) is always included within this ground portion.

^{*}Glossary of terms relating to glass industry,

TABLE 1 SERIES OF JOINTS

(Clause 4.2.2)

SL No.	Nominal Large End	LENGTH OF GROUND ZONE								
140.	DIAMETER	K, Series	K ₄ Series	K. Series	K. Series					
(1)	(2) mm	(3) mm	(4) mm	(5) mm	(6) mm					
i) ii) iii)	5 7·5 10	=	9 11 13	13 16 19	18 22 25					
iv) v) vi)	12·5 14·5 18·8	- - 9	14 15 17	21 23 26	28 30 35					
vii) viii) ix)	21•5 24 29•2	10 11	19 20 22	28 29 32	37 39 43					
x) xi) xii)	34·5 40 45	12 13 13	23 	35 38 40	47 —					
xiii) xiv) xv)	50 60 71	14 —	_	42 46 51	_					
xvi) xvii)	85 100	_	_	55 60						

Note — The length of the ground zone (l), in millimetres has been calculated from the formula:

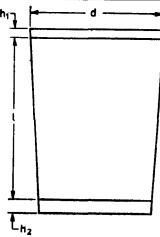
$$l = k \sqrt{d}$$

where

k = a constant, and

d =large end diameter in millimetres.

The four series have been obtained by using the values 2, 4, 6 and 8 for the constant k.



Taper 1:10 (Increase of Diameter/Length)

Fig. 1 DIMENSIONAL FRAME

TABLE 2 DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES FOR GAUGES

(Clause 4.2.3)

SL NOMINAL		d	K ₂ Series		K4 Series		K ₆ Senies		K ₈ SERIES					
No. DIAMETER OF JOINT	of Joint		1*	h ₁ †	$h_2 \dagger$	[*	h ₁ †	h_2 †	l*	h ₁ †	h_2 †	l*	h ₁ †	h2†
	mını	mm	min	mm	mm	mm	inm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
i) ii) iii)	5 7·5 10	5.1 ± 0.008 7.6 ± 0.008 10.1 ± 0.008	- -		 	8 10 12	2 2 2	2 2 2	12 15 18	2 2 2	2 2 2	17 21 24	2·5 2·5 2·5	2 2 2
iv) v) vi)	12·5 14·5 18·8	12.6 ± 0.010 14.6 ± 0.010 18.9 ± 0.015	- 8		$\frac{-}{2}$	13 14 16	2 2 2	2 2 2	20 22 25	2 2 2	2 2 2	27 29 34	2·5 2·5 2·5	2 2 2
vii) viii) ix)	21·5 24 29·2	21.6 ± 0.015 24.1 ± 0.015 29.3 ± 0.015	9	2·5 2·5	- 2 2	18 19 21	2 2 2	2 2 2	27 28 31	2 2 2	2 2 2	36 38 40	2·5 2·5 2·5	2 2 3·5
x) xi) xii)	34·5 40 45	34·6 ± 0·015 40·1 ± 0·015 45·1 ± 0·015	11 11 11	2·5 2·5 2·5	2 2·5 2·5	22 	<u>2</u> _	<u>2</u> —	34 37 39	2 2 2	2 2 2	43 	2·5 —	3·5 — —
xiii) xiv) xv)	50 60 71	50.1 ± 0.015 60.1 ± 0.015 71.1 ± 0.020	12 	2·5 —	2·5 —	<u> </u>		<u>-</u>	41 45 50	2 2 2	3 3 3	-	=	
xvi) xvii)	85 100	85.1 ± 0.020 100.1 ± 0.020	_	_	_	_	_		54 59	2 2	3 3	_	=	_

^{*}Tolerance on $l = \pm 0.015$ mm.

[†]Tolerance on h_1 and $h_2 = \pm 0.010$ mm.

4.2.4 Leakage Test—Conical ground-glass joints shall satisfy the requirements of the test prescribed in Appendix B.

5. WORKMANSHIP

- **5.1** The engaging surfaces of the cone and socket shall be precision-ground to ensure an accurate fit and reasonable freedom from surface blemishes and leakage.
- 5.2 They shall be made from extra heavy wall tubing and ruggedly tooled for extra service life.

Note — It is desirable to form the socket with a slight but not excessive flare at the open end.

6. MARKING AND PACKING

- 6.1 Each cone and each socket shall have permanently and legibly marked on it as near as convenient to the ground portion:
 - a) The size designation of joint, and
 - b) The makers' identification mark.

These inscriptions shall be employed whether the cones and sockets form integral parts of an apparatus or supplied as individual items. When joints form parts of other apparatus it is to be understood that this marking relates to the joint only and it should, therefore, be so placed as to be directly associated with the joint.

6.1.1 The joints may also be marked with the ISI Certification Mark.

Note — The use of the ISI Certification Mark is governed by the provisions of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Presence of this mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard; under a well-defined system of inspection, testing and quality control during production. This system, which is devised and supervised by ISI and operated by the producer, has the further safeguard that the products as actually marketed are continuously checked by ISI for conformity to the standard. Details of conditions, under which a licence for the use of the ISI Certification Mark may be granted to manufacturers or processors, may be obtained from the Indian Standards Institution.

6.2 Packing — Joints shall be packed as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier.

7. TESTING AND INSPECTION

7.1 All the joints shall be tested individually for conformity to all the requirements of this specification.

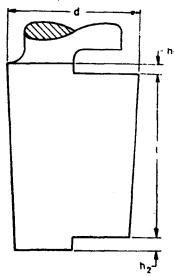
APPENDIX A

(Clause 4.2.3)

MEASUREMENT OF DIMENSIONS OF INTERCHANGEABLE CONICAL GROUND-GLASS JOINTS

A-1. GAUGES

A-1.1 The gauges for cones are coninal rings with a step at each end and the gauges for sockets are conical plugs with a step at each end as shown in Fig. 2 and 3. The cone semi-angle of each gauge shall be 2° 51' 45" to within a tolerance of \pm 15". (The sine of the specified angle is 0.049 94 \pm 0.000 07.)

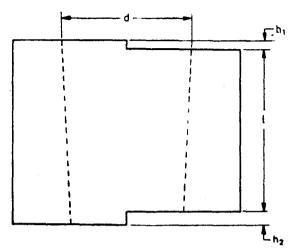


Taper 1:10 (Increase of Diameter/Length)
Fig. 2 GAUGE FOR SOCKET

A-1.1.1 The gauges shall be made of hardened steel for each size of joint according to the dimensions given in Table 2.

A-2. PROCEDURE

- A-2.1 Rub the components of the joint with a cloth soaked in benzene. Then dip them in benzene and allow to dry. Remove any particles adhering to the surface with a camel hair brush. Then fit the cone or socket to its appropriate gauge (see Fig. 2 and 3) without making use of any sort of grease.
- A-2.2 The dimensional requirements of a component shall be taken as having been satisfied if it rests in such a position that the upper and lower



Taper 1:10 (Increase of Diameter/Length)
Fig. 3 GAUGE FOR CONE

ends of its ground zone lie wholly within the steps of height h_1 and h_2 respectively (see 4.2.3 and Fig. 1).

APPENDIX B

(Clause 4.2.4)

LEAKAGE TEST FOR CONICAL GROUND-GLASS JOINTS

B-0. GENERAL

B-0.1 The leakage test is carried out on clean dry joints, without applying grease, by observing the rate of increase in pressure in a previously evacuated system in communication with the atmosphere via the leaking joints.

B-1. APPARATUS

B-1.1 The apparatus shall be as illustrated in Fig. 4. Care shall be taken to see that the capacity of the system is approximately 1.5 litres. All joints in the testing apparatus shall be rendered leak-proof and checked before coupling in the joints to be tested. Any leakage found during checking shall be negligible in comparison with the leakage measured during the test.

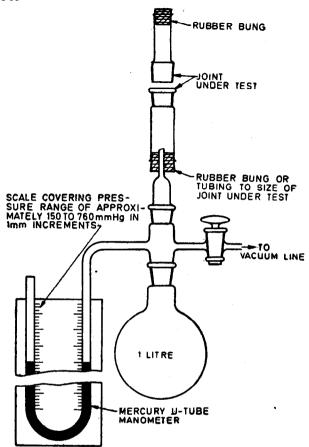


Fig. 4 Apparatus for Testing Leakage in Conical Ground-Glass Joints

B-2. PROCEDURE

B-2.1 Clean the components by rubbing with a cloth soaked in benzene, then dip them in benzene and allow to dry. Remove any particles adhering to the surface with a camel hair brush. Fit the components in a vertical position in the apparatus and evacuate the system. Close the stopcock when the mercury gauge reading is 380 mm. Note the scale reading after one minute and five minutes of closing the stop-cock. Equalize the pressures inside and outside the system, turn the component on its axis through 90° and repeat the test.

B-2.2 The joints shall be considered as having passed the test if the rise in pressure in the system over a period of five minutes does not exceed 10 mm of mercury as indicated by the mercury gauge reading.

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters:

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, NEW DELHI 1	10002
Telephones: 331 01 31, 331 13 75 Telegrams: M. (Common to	
Regional Offices:	Telephone
Central: Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, NEW DELHI 110002	(331 01 31)331 13 75
*Eastern : 1/14 C. I. T. Scheme VII M, V. I, P. Road, Maniktola, CALCUTTA 700054	36 24 99
Northern: SCO 445-446, Sector 35-C, CHANDIGARH 160036	2 18 43 3 16 41
Southern : C. I. T. Campus, MADRAS 600113	41 24 42 41 25 19 41 29 16
†Western : Manakalaya, E9 MIDC, Marol, Andheri (East), BOMBAY 400093	6 32 92 95
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‡Peenya Industrial Area 1st Stage, Bangalore Tumkur Road BANGALORE 560058	
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5-8-56C L. N. Gupta Marg (Nampally Station Road), HYDERABAD 500001	23 10 83
R14 Yudhister Marg, C Scheme, JAIPUR 302005	6 34 71 6 98 32
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^{*}Sales Office in Calcutta is at 5 Chowringhee Approach, P. O. Princep 27 68 00 Street, Calcutta 700072

[†]Sales Office in Bombay is at Novelty Chambers, Grant Road, 89 65 28 Bombay 400007

[†]Sales Office in Bangalore is at Unity Building, Narasimharaja Square, 22 36 71 Bangalore 560002